

XXXVI.—*Descriptions of new Coleoptera in the British Museum.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Lucanidæ.

Dorcus suturalis, Westwood.

Three males and two females of this interesting species have recently been received from Major Yerbury, who collected them at Campbellpore. The female has not, I believe, been described. It somewhat resembles the female of *D. musimon*, but is of course larger (13 lines long) and is a little less parallel. The head is very rugose, with two very slight frontal tubercles. The thorax is shining, with some fine punctures scattered on the surface; there are some deeper punctures at the sides, which at the hind angles are close together; there are also a few large punctures on each side of an extremely shallow impression on the disk. The elytra are nearly as in *D. musimon*, but there is a somewhat broad smooth sutural area, owing to the first and third striæ being much reduced and consisting of comparatively fine punctures; the second stria is represented by some fine irregularly-placed punctures; the interval between the third and fourth striæ is broad, with some very fine scattered punctures.

Cetoniidæ.

Pæcilopharis Woodfordi, n. sp.

Oblonga, parallela, viridi-ænea, cupreo tincta, nitida; thorace lateribus parce fortiter punctatis; elytris sat fortiter striato-punctatis, maculis nonnullis vix perspicuis flavescensibus ornatis, lateribus postice transversim striolatis; tibiis anticis dentibus tribus approximatis parallelis armatis.

Long. 23 millim.

This species is allied to *P. uniformis*, Waterh. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1884, xiii. p. 370), which has the three apical teeth of the anterior tibiæ equidistant and parallel to each other. The tibiæ themselves are narrow and parallel, obliquely wrinkled and strongly punctured. The head is very finely sculptured, with some large punctures on the forehead; the female has some punctures at the side of the clypeus, which has the anterior margin nearly straight. The thorax has a few large punctures on each side of the disk and more at the sides. The seven lines of punctures on the elytra are

rather strong; the first, second, and third lines extend nearly to the apex; the second is very irregular and does not reach the scutellum. The pygidium is rather closely and finely striolate, with two obscure yellowish spots on each side.

Hab. Fauro Island, Salomon Islands (*C. M. Woodford, Esq.*).

Buprestidæ, n. sp.

Philanthaxia dorsalis.

Lata, convexa, nitida, aureo-viridis; elytris striatis, plaga magna cyanea ornatis.

Long. 9, lat. 4 millim.

Head densely punctured; the punctures moderately large but not deep. Thorax broadest at the posterior angles, considerably narrowed in front, very convex in front, slightly impressed above the posterior angles; green, with a slight blue tint on the disk; densely punctured, but the punctures are very shallow and in part confluent, the intervals appearing like curved striolæ. Scutellum broad, concave, smooth. Elytra striated, the lateral striæ deep. The interstices near the suture are nearly smooth, the lateral ones transversely striolate; the scutellar region and the sides asperate. At the base there is a very deeply impressed transverse line. The underside is green, with blue reflections; closely and moderately strongly punctured; the prosternal process less strongly punctured than the metasternum; the punctuation somewhat confused.

Hab. Java (*J. C. Bowring, Esq.*).

Engycera Cumingii, n. sp.

Sat angusta, convexa, subopaca, supra brunneo-cuprea, subtus griseo-nigra; capite antice viridi.

Long. 7, lat. 3 millim.

Somewhat intermediate in form between *E. ænea* and *E. purpuriceps*, gradually becoming broader from the head to the posterior two thirds of the elytra, and then obliquely narrowed to the apex. Head rather large, densely and finely rugosely punctured. Thorax at the base about one third broader than the length, convex, densely and rather roughly punctured; with a very slight impression on each side; the sides gently sinuate before the posterior angles. Elytra strongly striated, the striæ of nearly equal depth, but (as in *E. purpuriceps*) not reaching the apex; the interstices scarcely

convex, densely and transversely rugose. The underside closely ocellate-punctate; the punctuation of the apical segments of the abdomen finer; the prosternum rather rugose.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Phrixia vittaticollis, n. sp.

Elongata, angusta, nitida, aureo-viridis; thorace medio cyanescente, vitta utrinque læte cupreo-rufa ornato; elytris læte cyaneis, maculis nonnullis albo-tomentosis impressis.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

General form of *P. auricollis*, L. & G. Head green, densely punctured. Thorax a little shorter than in *P. auricollis*, a little enlarged before the posterior angles; the punctures on the disk are distinct and separated from each other, becoming closer and stronger towards the sides, and at the sides crowded. Scutellum green. Elytra dark blue, with a narrow border of green at the base and on the suture near the scutellum; moderately strongly striate-punctate, with punctures irregularly scattered over the interstices. There are four white spots on the third interstice, a small one on the fifth at the apex, three on the seventh interstice, and a small one on the shoulder. The apex of each elytron is truncate, the outer angle slightly prominent and acute. The underside is somewhat strongly punctured, the punctures distinctly separated from each other. There is a spot of white pubescence on each side at the base of each abdominal segment.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Aristosoma? crassum, n. sp.

Olivaceo-æneum, parallelum, bene convexum, sat nitidum; thorace crebre fortiter punctato; elytris sat fortiter striatis, interstitio suturali postice sat elevato, parce punctato, interstitiis lateralibus fortiter punctatis, lateribus confertim asperato-punctatis; corpore subtus cuprascente; processu prosternali subtiliter parce punctulato, apice lævi.

Long. 10, lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

This species from its short, broad, convex form is quite unlike any other species with which I am acquainted. It somewhat resembles *Aristosoma* * *suturale*, L. & G., but is much more convex, and the elytra are less pointed at the apex. The head is convex, thickly punctured, with a lunate impression on the forehead. The thorax is very convex, not impressed on each side; the punctures are rather large and

* Thomson, Typi Buprest., Append. 1879, p. 24.

close together, crowded at the sides; the anterior angles are much deflexed and are not visible from above; the base is distinctly lobed in the middle. The scutellum is rather small, nearly equilaterally triangular, impressed in the middle. The elytra at the base are scarcely as broad as the thorax, nearly parallel for three quarters of their length; the striae are rather unequally impressed, the interstices near the suture are sparingly punctured, but those on the disk are strongly and more closely punctured, the punctures near the shoulder transversely confluent. There are three well-marked foveæ at the base of each elytron, and a short stria near the scutellum.

I have placed this species in the genus *Aristosoma*, but I must point out the following characters, which might by some be considered of generic importance:—The suture between the first and second abdominal segments is distinct, whereas in *Aristosoma suturale* it is quite effaced in the middle. The lateral margin of the thorax (seen from beneath) is sharply keeled, the keel nearly reaching the anterior angle. The epipleural fold of the elytra terminates abruptly on a level with the posterior coxæ, and there is a distinct elongate impression below the shoulder.

Hab. South Africa (*Sir A. Smith*).

ARMENOSOMA, n. g.

General characters of *Sphenoptera*, but approaching *Capnodis* in form. Antennæ opaque and thickly punctured, with a shallow impression on the sixth to eleventh joints. Thorax about one third broader than long, moderately convex, obliquely narrowed in front of the middle, deeply sinuate on each side of the base. Scutellum rather large and transverse, produced into a point at the apex. Elytra short, about twice as long as the thorax, as broad as the thorax at the base, obliquely narrowed at the apex, gently declivous posteriorly. Metathoracic episterna about one third longer than broad. Tibiæ rather long and slender. Tarsi narrow, the basal joint a little longer than the second.

I have carefully examined the antennæ of this insect, but am unable to distinguish the "pores;" they are no doubt in the shallow impressions above referred to, but the antennæ being thickly punctured they are not distinguishable. For this reason I at first supposed the pores to be "diffused," but on a close examination I have no doubt that the real affinity of the genus is with *Sphenoptera*.

Armenosoma atrum, n. sp.

Oblongum, atrum, sat convexum, supra confertissime subtilissimo punctulatum.

Long. 8-12 millim.

Dull black. Thorax broadest in the middle, scarcely narrowed at the base, with some fine punctures scattered over the disk, more closely punctured at the sides; generally with a very shallow longitudinal impressed line in the middle. Elytra with some obscure striæ, the punctures which form them being elongate and linear. Middle of the prosternum shining, finely and sparingly punctured. Sides of the abdomen rather closely punctured, the first to fourth segments each with a smooth spot at the side. Tibiæ slender, tinted with coppery, beset with lines of short black setæ.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

Discoderes humeralis, n. sp.

Æneus; thorace inæquali; elytris unicostatis, humeris læte rufocupreis, regione scutellari cyanea, postice fasciis undulatis duabus albidis, apico fulvo-pubescente.

Long. 16 millim.

Head deeply longitudinally impressed, with short fulvous pile between the eyes. Thorax very broad, sloping down in front, declivous at the sides, very closely and finely punctured, with a small impression in front and a large shallow one behind the middle; each side has a large irregular impression which is pubescent in the middle, and outside this there is a shining flexuous ridge which forms a figure resembling a 5. There are two small spots of dark brown pile on each side of the disk. Scutellum smooth, gently concave, triangular. Elytra as broad as the thorax, narrowed about the middle and then much wider at one quarter from the apex. The shoulders are raised and slightly prominent, steel-blue beneath, coppery red above. Rather before the middle there are several whitish spots which form a kind of interrupted fascia; behind the middle there is a zigzag fascia, and another near the apex; the space between the bands is very dark brown.

Hab. Madagascar.

MASCHALIX, n. g.

General characters of *Amorphosoma*, but relatively much shorter and broader; thorax broadest just before the base, narrowed anteriorly. Elytra a little wider than the thorax,

parallel for two thirds of their length and then very obliquely narrowed to the apex, rather flat. There is no distinct epipleural fold, but at the base there is beneath the shoulder a short obtuse ridge, which forms the outer border to a cavity in which the knee of the intermediate leg is placed when at rest. This is somewhat similar in *Amorphosoma* but much less marked.

I propose this genus for an insect which I believe is well known, but for which I have been unable to find a name. In general outline it much resembles a large *Trachys*.

Maschalix latipennis, n. sp.

Lata, depressa, niger, hic et illic æneo-tincta; thorace inæquali, crebre punctato; elytris pube grisea variegatis, fascia ante apicem apiceque nigris.

Long. 13, lat. 6 millim.

Head brassy, moderately thickly punctured, with two smooth spots between the eyes, clothed with yellowish pubescence, which forms a small tuft above each eye. Thorax with a shallow, punctured, median impression, with a slight double swelling just above the front margin. Sides with a deep irregular impression, with two round brassy swellings in front. Scutellum moderately large and cordiform, convex, brassy. Elytra with the shoulders prominent, and with an elongate tuberosity between the shoulder and the scutellum. The suture near the scutellum is brassy; the discoidal region is irregularly punctured, the sides closely rugulose. The short silvery-grey pubescence gives a slightly mottled appearance. There is a small round spot at the side about the middle, and a rather broad fascia towards the apex of black pubescence; the apex itself is also black. The underside is shining; the prosternal process very coarsely punctured; the punctuation gradually becomes less strong on the metasternum and abdomen, the apical segment being nearly smooth. The sides of the sternum and episterna are coarsely rugulose.

Hab. Queensland.

CALLIPYNDAX, n. g.

General characters of *Amyia*, but much shorter and relatively broader. The prosternum is furnished with a "mentonnière" which is gently sinuate in the middle. The femora have a double series of distinct acute teeth beneath, more distinct than in *Amyia*. Tarsi very short; the basal

joint of the front and intermediate pairs not longer than the second joint; the basal joint of the hind tarsi about as long as the second and third together. Thorax twice as broad as long, angular at the sides. Elytra as broad as the thorax, scarcely one half longer than broad; horizontal on the back, declivous posteriorly; parallel at the sides, obliquely acuminate at apex; each elytron with a short obtuse costa. Abdomen with the suture between the first and second segments obliterated.

Callipyndax cupreiventris, n. sp.

Brevis, supra cyaneus, subtus cupreus; thoracis lateribus, elytrorumque dimidio apicali argenteo-griseo pilosis.

Long. 10, lat. 5 millim.

Forehead smooth and shining, tinted with violet; between the eyes there is in the middle a longitudinal rather strongly punctured impression. Disk of the thorax impressed at the base, conically raised in front, marked with numerous short, curved, confluent striæ; sides declivous and impressed. Scutellum moderately large, triangular, slightly concave, with a transverse ridge at the base. Elytra at the base covered with closely placed, short, curved, confluent striæ; clothed with very short black pile on the disk; the apical half finely punctured, clothed with silvery-grey pubescence. Prosternum aeneous, rugose. Metasternum and abdomen bright coppery, smooth and shining in the middle and strongly punctured; the sides clothed with coppery-golden pubescence, leaving a smooth shining spot at the side of each segment.

Hab. Brazil.

Calandridæ.

Macrochirus Herveyi, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus; thorace vittis tribus rufo-castaneis ornato, lateribus subtiliter punctulatis; elytris rufo-castaneis, sutura maculisque duabus magnis (ad marginem conjunctis) nigris; pygidio medio castaneo. ♀.

Long. corp. 45, rostr. 19 millim.

Rostrum very thick, compressed; thickly punctured above, nearly smooth at the sides, but with a line of rather strong punctures. Thorax longer and rather less convex than in *M. prætor* or *M. spectabilis*, and much more shining; very finely and indistinctly punctured in the middle, finely punctured at the sides. Elytra rather less shining than the thorax; the striæ black; the two sutural interstices are black. There is

a large black oblique spot extending from the shoulder nearly to the sutural stripe. The second black spot occupies the apical half of the margin and is joined to the humeral spot on the sixth interstice and also on the margin. The pygidium is finely punctured at the base, more strongly towards the apex, the punctures well separated from each other. There are some reddish spots on the epimera, episterna, and sides of the abdomen.

This species somewhat resembles *M. spectabilis*, Dohrn (Stet. ent. Zeit. 1883, p. 362), in colour, but is at once separated by the form of the thorax and smooth surface.

Hab. Malacca. Presented to the British Museum by Mr. D. F. A. Hervey.

XXXVII.—*Descriptions of three new Species of Butterflies from Burmah.* By H. GROSE SMITH.

Ixias meipona.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings: apical half dark brown, basal half sulphur-yellow, irrorated near the base with black, the brown area crossed beyond and partly above the cell by a broad irregular transverse orange band, which extends into the cell at its upper angle. Posterior wings sulphur-yellow, with a rather broad dark brown margin, tapering towards the anal angle.

Underside. Sulphur-yellow, very sparingly irrorated with black. Anterior wings paler towards the inner margin, with a black spot at the end of the cell and another indistinct spot near the inner angle. Posterior wings with a smaller black spot on the upper discocellular nervule. Both wings with minute black spots on the margins at the ends of the veins.

Expanse $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Hab. Burmah.

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

Near *latifasciatus* of Butler, but smaller; the dark margins on the upperside of the posterior wings much narrower, and the underside is almost clear sulphur-yellow, instead of being densely irrorated.

Cethosia thebava.

Upperside. Anterior wings with the apical portion, costa,